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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
August 9, 2001

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RELEASES DATA ON HIGH-SPEED SERVICES FOR INTERNET ACCESS

High-Speed Connections to the Internet Increased 63% During the Second Half of 2000 for a Total of 7.1 Million Lines in Service

Washington, D.C. – The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) today released summary statistics of its latest data on the deployment of high-speed Internet services in the United States. The information being released today was filed by qualifying service providers on March 1, 2001, and includes data as of December 31, 2000. Qualifying providers file such data twice a year under the Commission's local competition and broadband data gathering program (FCC Form 477).

The local competition and broadband data gathering program was adopted by the Commission in March 2000 to assist the Commission in its efforts to monitor and further implement the pro-competitive, deregulatory provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Specifically, the data from this effort are used by the Commission for its evaluation of the availability of advanced telecommunications services.

Summary Statistics

- High-speed lines connecting homes and businesses to the Internet increased by 63% during the second half of the year 2000, to a total of 7.1 million. The rate of growth for the full year was 158%.
- Of the total 7.1 million high-speed lines, 5.2 million were residential and small business subscribers.
- About 4.3 million of the 7.1 million high-speed lines provided services at speeds of over 200 kilobits per second (kbps) in both directions, and thus met the Commission's definition of advanced services, an increase of 51% during the last six months of the year 2000. The rate of growth for the full year was 118%.
- At the end of the year 2000, the presence of high-speed service subscribers was reported in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Subscribers were reported present in 75% of the nation's zip codes, compared to 56% at the end of 1999.

- High-speed asymmetric DSL (ADSL) lines in service increased by 108% during the second half of the year 2000, to 2 million lines. The rate of growth for the full year was 435%.
- High-speed Internet connections over coaxial cable systems increased by 57% during the final six months of the year 2000, to a total of 3.6 million. The rate of growth for the full year was 153%.
- Although the provision of high-speed lines by satellite and fixed wireless technology represents a small fraction of the total high-speed lines in use, the number of lines grew from 50,000 in December 1999 to 112,000 in December 2000.
- High-speed subscribers are reported present in 97% of the most densely populated zip codes. The comparable figure is 45% among zip codes with the lowest population densities, compared to 24% a year earlier.
- For zip codes ranked by median family income, high-speed subscribers are reported present in 96% of the top one-tenth of zip codes and in 56% of the bottom one-tenth of zip codes, compared to 42% a year earlier.

As additional information from Form 477 becomes available, it will be routinely posted on the Commission's Internet site. The Commission recently accepted comments (in CC Docket No. 99-301) on whether various modifications should be made to the reporting system.

The data summary is available in the FCC's Reference Information Center, Courtyard Level, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. Call International Transcription Services, Inc. (ITS) at (202) 857-3800 to purchase a copy. The data summary can also be downloaded from the FCC-State Link Internet site at <www.fcc.gov/ccb/stats>.

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Common Carrier Bureau Contact: Industry Analysis Division at (202) 418-0940; TTY (202) 418- 0484.

HIGH-SPEED SERVICES FOR INTERNET ACCESS: SUBSCRIBERSHIP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2000

Industry Analysis Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
August 2001



This report is available for reference in the FCC's Reference Information Center, Courtyard Level, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. Copies may be purchased by calling International Transcription Services, Inc. (ITS) at (202) 857-3800. The report can also be downloaded from the FCC-State Link Internet site at <www.fcc.gov/ccb/stats>. For additional information, contact the Common Carrier Bureau's Industry Analysis Division at (202) 418-0940, or for users of TTY equipment, call (202) 418-0484.

High-Speed Services for Internet Access: Subscribership as of December 31, 2000

Congress directed the Commission and the states, in section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, to encourage deployment of advanced telecommunications capability in the United States on a reasonable and timely basis.¹ To assist in its evaluation of such deployment, the Commission instituted a formal data collection program to gather standardized information about subscribership to high-speed services, including advanced services, from wireline telephone companies, cable providers, terrestrial wireless providers, satellite providers, and any other facilities-based providers of advanced telecommunications capability.²

We summarize here information from the third data collection, thereby presenting a snapshot of subscribership at the end of the year 2000.³ Subscribership to high-speed services for Internet access increased by 63% during the second half of the year 2000, to a total of 7.1 million lines in service. At year's end, the presence of high-speed service subscribers was reported in fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and in 75% of the zip codes in the United States.

Before presenting the most recent information in some detail, a brief description of the Commission's data collection program is in order to enable the reader to better understand how the nationwide information presented here may compare to similar information derived from other sources. First, a facilities-based provider of high-speed service lines (or wireless channels) in a given state reports to the

¹ See §706, Pub.L. 104-104, Title VII, Feb. 8, 1996, 110 Stat. 153, reproduced in the notes under 47 U.S.C. §157. We define services as "high-speed" that provide the subscriber with transmissions at a speed in excess of 200 kilobits per second (kbps) in at least one direction. "Advanced services," which provide the subscriber with transmission speeds in excess of 200 kbps in each direction, are a subset of high-speed services.

² *Local Competition and Broadband Reporting*, CC Docket No. 99-301, Report and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 7717 (rel. Mar. 30, 2000) (*Data Gathering Order*). The formal program followed several attempts by the Common Carrier Bureau to collect information on a voluntary basis. See *Local Competition and Broadband Reporting*, CC Docket No. 99-301, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 14 FCC Rcd 18106 (rel. Oct. 22, 1999).

³ Results from the first data collection, in which providers reported numbers of subscribers to high-speed services at the end of 1999, were presented in the Commission's second report to Congress on advanced telecommunications capability. See *Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, CC Docket No. 98-146, Second Report (rel. Aug. 21, 2000), available at <www.fcc.gov/broadband>. (In the report, the Commission's data collection program is referred to as the "Broadband Survey.") Results from the second data collection appear in *High-Speed Services for Internet Access: Subscribership as of June 30, 2000*, available at <www.fcc.gov/ccb/stats>. During this data gathering program, qualifying providers will file FCC Form 477 each year on March 1 (reporting data for the preceding December 31) and September 1 (reporting data for June 30 of the same year). An updated FCC Form 477, and Instructions for that particular form, for each specific round of the data collection may be downloaded from the FCC Forms website at <www.fcc.gov/formpage.html>.

Commission basic information about its service offerings and customers if the provider has at least 250 such lines in service in that state. While providers not meeting the reporting threshold may provide information on a voluntary basis, as some have done, it is likely that not all such providers have reported data.⁴ In particular, we do not know how comprehensively small providers, many of which serve rural areas with relatively small populations, are represented in the data summarized here. Second, lines (or wireless channels) that do not meet the Commission's definition of "high-speed" (i.e., delivering transmissions to the subscriber at a speed in excess of 200 kbps in at least one direction) are not reported. Some asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) services and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) services provided by telephone companies and some services that connect subscribers to the Internet over cable systems do not meet this criterion, but may nevertheless meet the needs of the subscribers who select them.

We expect providers to report data more accurately as they gain experience with the program. We also expect that there may be some need for further clarification and adjustment of the reporting system.⁵ Nevertheless, based on the information now available, the following broad conclusions emerge:

- Subscribership to high-speed services increased by 63% during the second half of the year 2000, to a total of 7.1 million lines (or wireless channels) in service. The rate of growth for the full year was 158%.
- Considering services according to the technology deployed in the "last few feet" to the subscriber's premises, high-speed ADSL lines in service increased at the fastest rate, 108%, during the second half of the year, to 2 million lines.⁶ High-speed lines in service over coaxial cable systems (cable modem service) remained more numerous, increasing 57% to 3.6 million lines.⁷ The rates of growth for the full year were 435% and 153%, respectively. See Table 1.

⁴ We received 84 state-specific voluntary submissions (made by 41 holding companies) in the first Form 477 filing, 78 voluntary submissions (made by 33 holding companies) in the second filing, and 64 voluntary submissions (made by 41 holding companies) in the third filing.

⁵ The Commission has requested comments on whether various modifications should be made to this data collection. See *Local Competition and Broadband Reporting*, CC Docket No. 99-301, Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (rel. Jan. 19, 2001).

⁶ Providers are instructed to report a high-speed subscriber in the (mutually exclusive) technology category that characterizes the last few feet of distribution plant to the subscriber's premises, e.g., coaxial cable in the case of the hybrid fiber-coax (HFC) architecture of upgraded cable systems. As noted above, ADSL services that do not deliver over 200 kbps in at least one direction are not included in the data reported here. Symmetric DSL services at speeds exceeding 200 kbps are included in the "other wireline" category because they are typically used to provide data services that are functionally equivalent to a T1 and other data services that wireline telephone companies have offered to business customers for some time.

⁷ In addition, reported high-speed lines (or wireless channels) delivered over wireline technologies other than ADSL, or over fiber to the end-user's premises (e.g., Fiber-to-the-Home, or FTTH), satellite, or fixed wireless technologies increased by 37% during the second half of the year 2000. We believe, however, (continued....)

- Subscribership to the subset of high-speed services that the Commission defines as advanced services (i.e., delivering to subscribers transmission speeds in excess of 200 kbps in each direction) increased by 51% during the second half of the year, to a total of 4.3 million lines (or wireless channels) in service. Advanced service lines provided by means of ADSL technology increased by 107%, and advanced service lines provided over coaxial cable systems increased by 49%. See Table 2.
- As of December 31, 2000, there were about 5.2 million residential and small business subscribers to high-speed services. By contrast, there were approximately 3.2 million such subscribers six months earlier, and about 1.8 million a year earlier. See Table 3.
- Among entities that reported facilities-based ADSL high-speed lines in service at the end of the year 2000, about 92% of such lines were reported by incumbent local exchange carriers (ILECs). See Table 4.
- Providers of high-speed ADSL services report serving subscribers in 49 states and the District of Columbia, as do providers of high-speed services over coaxial cable systems. High-speed service providers who use wireline technologies other than ADSL, or who use optical carrier (i.e., fiber), satellite, or fixed wireless technologies in the last few feet to the subscriber's premises report serving subscribers in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.⁸ See Table 5.
- The Commission's data collection program uniquely gathers from providers information about the number of high-speed lines in service in individual states, in total and by technology deployed in the last few feet to the subscriber's premises. Relatively large numbers of total high-speed lines in service are associated with the more populous states. The most populous state, California, has the largest reported number of high-speed lines. The second and third largest numbers of high-speed lines are reported for New York and Texas, which are the third and second most populous states, respectively. See Table 6.
- Reporting entities estimate the percentage of their high-speed lines in service that connect to residential and small business end-user customers (as opposed to connecting to medium and large business, institutional, or government end-user customers).⁹ These percentages allow us to derive

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that inconsistencies in reporting data for these technology categories over the course of the first three data collections make comparison of growth rates problematic.

⁸ This information is reported in a single category, for the individual states, to honor requests for nondisclosure of information that reporting entities assert is competitively sensitive. In the *Data Gathering Order*, the Commission agreed to publish high-speed data only once it has been aggregated in a manner that does not reveal individual company data. See *Data Gathering Order*, 15 FCC Rcd 7760.

⁹ End-user customers use the high-speed services for their own purposes and do not resell them to other entities. Note that Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are not end-user customers (specifically, business end-user customers) in this sense, insofar as the ISP incorporates the high-speed line into a premium (continued....)

approximate numbers of residential and small-business high-speed lines in service by state. See Table 7.

- The Commission's data collection program also requires service providers to identify each zip code in which the provider has at least one high-speed subscriber. At the end of the year 2000, subscribers to high-speed services were reported in 75% of the nation's zip codes. Multiple providers reported having subscribers in 51% of the nation's zip codes.¹⁰ See Table 8.
- Our analysis indicates that over 96% of the country's population lives in the 75% of zip codes where a provider reports having at least one high-speed service subscriber.¹¹ Moreover, numerous competing providers report serving high-speed subscribers in the major population centers of the country. See the map that follows Table 8.
- States vary widely with respect to the percentage of zip codes in the state in which no high-speed lines are reported to be in service. See Table 9.
- High population density has a positive correlation with reports that high-speed subscribers are present, and low population density has a negative correlation. For example, as of December 31, 2000, high-speed subscribers are reported to be present in 97% of the most densely populated zip codes and in 45% of zip codes with the lowest population densities.¹² However, the comparable figure for the least dense zip codes was only 24% a year earlier. See Table 10.
- High median family income also has a positive correlation with reports that high-speed subscribers are present. In the top one-tenth of zip codes ranked by median family income, high-speed subscribers are reported in 96% of zip codes. By contrast, high-speed subscribers are reported in 56% of zip codes with the lowest median family income, compared to 42% a year earlier. See Table 11.

(Continued from previous page)

option offered to (residence and/or business) end-user customers of Internet access service. Reporting entities are directed to consider a line as being provided to an end-user customer in the "residential and small business" category if that customer orders high-speed service of a type (e.g., speeds in the downstream (from the Internet to the end user) and upstream (from the end user to the Internet) directions) that is normally associated with residential customers.

¹⁰ Lists of zip codes with number of service providers as reported in the first and second Form 477 filings (data as of December 31, 1999 and as of June 30, 2000, respectively) are available at <www.fcc.gov/ccb/stats>. Lists from subsequent filings will be posted when available.

¹¹ We note that some providers have not strictly followed instructions to report zip codes in which a high-speed subscriber is present and have reported, for example, all zip codes within the boundary of a "wire center" that serves at least one high-speed subscriber.

¹² For this comparison, we consider the most densely populated zip codes to be those with more than 268 persons per square mile (the top three deciles), and the least densely populated zip codes to be those with fewer than 25 persons per square mile (the bottom three deciles).

As other information from the Commission's data collection program (FCC Form 477) becomes available, it will be included in future reports on the deployment of advanced telecommunications capability and in publications such as this one.

We invite users of this information to provide suggestions for improved data collection and analysis by:

- Using the attached customer response form,
- E-mailing comments to eburton@fcc.gov,
- Calling the Industry Analysis Division at (202) 418-0940, or
- Participating in any formal proceedings undertaken by the Commission to solicit comments for improvement of FCC Form 477.

Table 1
High-Speed Lines
(Over 200 kbps in at Least One Direction)

Types of Technology 1/	December 1999	June 2000 2/	December 2000	Percent Change	
				Dec 1999- Dec 2000	June 2000- Dec 2000
ADSL	369,792	951,583	1,977,377	435 %	108 %
Other Wireline	609,909	764,099	1,063,563	74	39
Coaxial Cable	1,414,183	2,284,491	3,576,378	153	57
Fiber	312,204	307,151	376,506	NM	NM
Satellite & Fixed Wireless	50,404	65,615	112,405	NM	NM
Total Lines	2,756,492	4,372,939	7,106,229	158 %	63 %

Table 2
Advanced Services Lines
(Over 200 kbps in Both Directions)

Types of Technology 1/	December 1999	June 2000 2/	December 2000	Percent Change	
				Dec 1999- Dec 2000	June 2000- Dec 2000
ADSL	185,950	326,816	675,642	263 %	107 %
Other Wireline	609,909	764,099	1,063,563	74	39
Coaxial Cable	879,671	1,469,130	2,194,002	149	49
Fiber	307,315	301,143	376,417	NM	NM
Satellite & Fixed Wireless	7,816	3,649	26,906	NM	NM
Total Lines	1,990,662	2,864,838	4,336,530	118 %	51 %

Table 3
Residential and Small Business High-Speed Lines
(Over 200 kbps in at Least One Direction)

Types of Technology 1/	December 1999	June 2000 2/	December 2000	Percent Change	
				Dec 1999- Dec 2000	June 2000- Dec 2000
ADSL	291,757	772,272	1,595,155	447 %	107 %
Other Wireline	46,856	116,995	218,641	367	87
Coaxial Cable	1,404,600	2,215,259	3,288,034	134	48
Fiber	1,023	325	1,994	NM	NM
Satellite & Fixed Wireless	50,404	64,320	102,432	NM	NM
Total Lines	1,794,640	3,169,170	5,206,257	190 %	64 %

NM: Not meaningful due to inconsistencies in reported data.

1/ The mutually exclusive types of technology are, respectively: Asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) technologies, which provide speeds in one direction greater than speeds in the other direction; wireline technologies "other" than ADSL, including traditional telephone company high-speed services and symmetric DSL services that provide equivalent functionality; coaxial cable, including the typical hybrid fiber-coax (HFC) architecture of upgraded cable TV systems; optical fiber to the subscriber's premises (e.g., Fiber-to-the-Home, or FTTH); and satellite and (terrestrial) fixed wireless systems, which use radio spectrum to communicate with a radio transmitter at the subscriber's premises.

2/ Data for June 2000 have been revised.

Table 4
High-Speed Lines by Type of Provider
as of December 31, 2000
(Over 200 kbps in at Least One Direction)

Types of Technology 1/	Lines				Percent of Lines		
	RBOC 2/	Other ILEC	Non-ILEC	Total	RBOC	Other ILEC	Non-ILEC
ADSL	1,707,360	107,792	162,225	1,977,377	86.3 %	5.5 %	8.2 %
Other Wireline	652,369	198,276	212,918	1,063,563	61.3	18.6	20.0
Coaxial Cable	*	*	3,540,685	3,576,378	*	*	99.0
Other	*	*	444,671	488,911	*	*	91.0
Total Lines	2,436,491	309,239	4,360,499	7,106,229	34.3	4.3	61.4

* Data withheld to maintain firm confidentiality.

1/ The mutually exclusive types of technology are, respectively: Asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) technologies, which provide speeds in one direction greater than speeds in the other direction; wireline technologies "other" than ADSL, including traditional telephone company high-speed services and symmetric DSL services that provide equivalent functionality; coaxial cable, including the typical hybrid fiber-coax (HFC) architecture of upgraded cable TV systems; optical fiber to the subscriber's premises (e.g., Fiber-to-the-Home, or FTTH); and satellite and (terrestrial) fixed wireless systems, which use radio spectrum to communicate with a radio transmitter at the subscriber's premises.

2/ RBOC lines include all high-speed lines reported by BellSouth, Qwest, SBC, and Verizon.

Table 5
Providers of High-Speed Lines by Technology
as of December 31, 2000
(Over 200 kbps in at Least One Direction)

	ADSL	Coaxial Cable	Other 1/	Total (Unduplicated)
Alabama	4	7	8	13
Alaska	0	0	4	4
Arizona	4	*	8	9
Arkansas	*	*	*	5
California	12	10	20	28
Colorado	6	*	9	11
Connecticut	4	4	8	11
Delaware	*	*	*	5
District of Columbia	*	*	10	10
Florida	7	10	13	21
Georgia	7	5	9	14
Hawaii	*	*	*	*
Idaho	*	*	*	4
Illinois	10	5	14	19
Indiana	5	4	10	13
Iowa	*	6	6	10
Kansas	4	5	9	11
Kentucky	6	*	7	12
Louisiana	4	*	7	10
Maine	*	*	*	5
Maryland	*	4	10	13
Massachusetts	5	5	11	14
Michigan	7	5	10	15
Minnesota	7	7	11	19
Mississippi	*	*	4	6
Missouri	5	5	10	13
Montana	4	*	*	5
Nebraska	*	*	4	6
Nevada	4	*	8	9
New Hampshire	4	*	6	7
New Jersey	5	*	12	14
New Mexico	*	*	6	8
New York	10	4	17	23
North Carolina	9	6	12	18
North Dakota	*	*	4	6
Ohio	9	5	12	17
Oklahoma	*	*	5	8
Oregon	5	*	10	11
Pennsylvania	11	6	15	21
Puerto Rico	0	0	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	4
South Carolina	5	6	8	15
South Dakota	*	*	4	5
Tennessee	5	4	8	13
Texas	15	7	17	28
Utah	4	*	8	9
Vermont	*	*	*	6
Virgin Islands	0	0	*	*
Virginia	6	5	14	17
Washington	11	*	15	19
West Virginia	*	*	*	6
Wisconsin	10	*	8	14
Wyoming	*	*	*	*
Nationwide (Unduplicated) December 2000	66	37	86	130
Nationwide (Unduplicated) June 2000	47	36	72	118
Nationwide (Unduplicated) December 1999	28	44	65	105

* Data withheld to maintain firm confidentiality. In this table, an asterisk also indicates 1-3 providers reporting.
1/ Other includes wireline technologies other than asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL), optical fiber to the subscriber's premises, satellite, and (terrestrial) fixed wireless systems.

Table 6
High-Speed Lines by Technology
(Over 200 kbps in at Least One Direction)

	December 1999	June 2000	December 2000				Percentage Change	
	Total	Total	ADSL	Coaxial Cable	Other 1/	Total	Dec 1999- Dec 2000	June 2000- Dec 2000
Alabama	19,796	32,756	12,320	36,432	14,582	63,334	220%	93%
Alaska	0	*	0	0	934	934	NA	NA
Arizona	58,825	111,678	32,395	*	*	153,500	161	37
Arkansas	8,155	15,539	*	*	*	28,968	255	86
California	547,179	910,006	622,894	476,544	287,187	1,386,625	153	52
Colorado	36,726	64,033	42,810	*	*	104,534	185	63
Connecticut	36,488	63,772	22,348	78,234	11,210	111,792	206	75
Delaware	1,558	3,660	*	*	*	7,492	381	105
District of Columbia	13,288	16,926	*	*	13,627	27,757	109	64
Florida	190,700	244,678	115,133	255,978	89,684	460,795	142	88
Georgia	75,870	130,292	56,588	75,474	71,793	203,855	169	56
Hawaii	*	*	*	*	*	*	NA	NA
Idaho	*	8,070	*	*	*	15,908	NA	97
Illinois	77,672	166,933	48,278	126,490	67,471	242,239	212	45
Indiana	20,059	49,702	6,442	37,052	17,000	60,494	202	22
Iowa	19,258	49,159	*	48,008	*	58,199	202	18
Kansas	26,179	42,679	14,281	48,541	5,921	68,743	163	61
Kentucky	23,570	24,237	16,327	*	*	32,731	39	35
Louisiana	28,133	43,294	22,788	*	*	74,950	166	73
Maine	19,878	17,864	*	*	*	26,266	32	47
Maryland	52,749	71,005	*	65,668	*	124,465	136	75
Massachusetts	114,116	185,365	53,700	210,019	25,728	289,447	154	56
Michigan	81,223	135,318	25,482	130,296	42,452	198,230	144	46
Minnesota	38,268	65,272	40,870	64,215	12,809	117,894	208	81
Mississippi	*	6,514	*	*	*	12,305	NA	89
Missouri	23,347	46,903	38,759	42,255	19,389	100,403	330	114
Montana	*	*	1,760	*	*	7,378	NA	NA
Nebraska	36,748	44,188	*	*	4,729	54,085	47	22
Nevada	23,514	40,582	10,023	*	*	59,879	155	48
New Hampshire	22,807	33,045	3,339	*	*	42,364	86	28
New Jersey	101,832	144,203	59,332	*	*	285,311	180	98
New Mexico	*	2,929	*	*	21,207	28,497	NA	873
New York	186,504	342,743	124,146	377,521	101,820	603,487	224	76
North Carolina	57,881	81,998	24,091	73,092	39,798	136,981	137	67
North Dakota	*	3,467	*	*	2,723	6,380	NA	84
Ohio	160,792	156,980	55,046	121,196	47,603	223,845	39	43
Oklahoma	*	163,703	*	*	67,511	95,138	NA	-42
Oregon	27,062	44,186	31,644	*	*	76,839	184	74
Pennsylvania	71,926	79,892	60,083	85,104	31,483	176,670	146	121
Puerto Rico	*	*	0	0	*	*	NA	NA
Rhode Island	*	20,628	*	*	*	30,919	NA	50
South Carolina	25,229	32,824	5,168	44,812	13,934	63,914	153	95
South Dakota	*	7,991	*	*	10,264	11,799	NA	48
Tennessee	66,307	87,317	13,705	77,760	31,016	122,481	85	40
Texas	152,518	276,087	158,513	227,070	136,955	522,538	243	89
Utah	11,635	19,612	17,352	*	*	35,970	209	83
Vermont	*	1,551	*	*	*	7,773	NA	401
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	*	*	NA	NA
Virginia	51,305	72,436	26,750	78,585	34,580	139,915	173	93
Washington	71,930	118,723	79,130	*	*	195,628	172	65
West Virginia	*	1,835	*	*	1,517	6,498	NA	254
Wisconsin	18,599	34,262	8,623	*	*	76,257	310	123
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	*	NA	NA
Nationwide Reported Total	2,756,492	4,372,939	1,977,377	3,576,378	1,552,474	7,106,229	158%	63%

* Data withheld to maintain firm confidentiality.

NA: Not available

1/ Other includes wireline technologies other than asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL), optical fiber to the subscriber's premises, satellite, and (terrestrial) fixed wireless systems.

Table 7
High-Speed Lines by Type of User
as of December 31, 2000
(Over 200 kbps in at Least One Direction)

	Residential and Small Business	Other 1/	Total
Alabama	32,579	30,755	63,334
Alaska	546	388	934
Arizona	141,052	12,448	153,500
Arkansas	26,119	2,849	28,968
California	1,048,819	337,806	1,386,625
Colorado	89,885	14,649	104,534
Connecticut	102,303	9,489	111,792
Delaware	2,450	5,042	7,492
District of Columbia	14,518	13,239	27,757
Florida	253,912	206,883	460,795
Georgia	67,974	135,881	203,855
Hawaii	*	*	*
Idaho	13,291	2,617	15,908
Illinois	183,656	58,583	242,239
Indiana	23,217	37,277	60,494
Iowa	55,205	2,994	58,199
Kansas	64,095	4,648	68,743
Kentucky	12,443	20,288	32,731
Louisiana	40,246	34,704	74,950
Maine	25,048	1,218	26,266
Maryland	37,472	86,993	124,465
Massachusetts	255,558	33,889	289,447
Michigan	120,259	77,971	198,230
Minnesota	103,735	14,159	117,894
Mississippi	4,097	8,208	12,305
Missouri	79,429	20,974	100,403
Montana	6,513	865	7,378
Nebraska	50,910	3,176	54,085
Nevada	50,575	9,304	59,879
New Hampshire	39,490	2,874	42,364
New Jersey	240,039	45,272	285,311
New Mexico	21,274	7,223	28,497
New York	487,876	115,611	603,487
North Carolina	82,909	54,072	136,981
North Dakota	5,793	587	6,380
Ohio	174,566	49,279	223,845
Oklahoma	43,115	52,023	95,138
Oregon	66,261	10,578	76,839
Pennsylvania	106,021	70,649	176,670
Puerto Rico	*	*	*
Rhode Island	29,005	1,914	30,919
South Carolina	36,925	26,989	63,914
South Dakota	10,905	894	11,799
Tennessee	77,008	45,473	122,481
Texas	420,710	101,828	522,538
Utah	29,973	5,997	35,970
Vermont	7,059	714	7,773
Virgin Islands	*	*	*
Virginia	81,244	58,671	139,915
Washington	167,451	28,177	195,628
West Virginia	5,487	1,011	6,498
Wisconsin	58,119	18,138	76,257
Wyoming	*	*	*
Nationwide Reported Total	5,206,257	1,899,972	7,106,229

* Data withheld to maintain firm confidentiality.

1/ Other includes medium and large business, institutional, and government customers.

Table 8
Percentage of Zip Codes with High-Speed Lines in Service

Number of Providers	December 1999	June 2000*	December 2000
Zero	44.0 %	30.1 %	25.0 %
One	24.5	25.8	24.5
Two	14.2	16.7	18.6
Three	8.1	9.3	10.7
Four	4.4	6.0	6.2
Five	2.6	4.2	4.1
Six	1.5	3.1	3.0
Seven	0.6	2.2	2.3
Eight	0.2	1.2	2.0
Nine	0.0	0.6	1.6
Ten or More	0.0	0.9	2.1

* Data for June 2000 have been revised.

High-Speed Providers by Zip Code
(As of December 31, 2000)

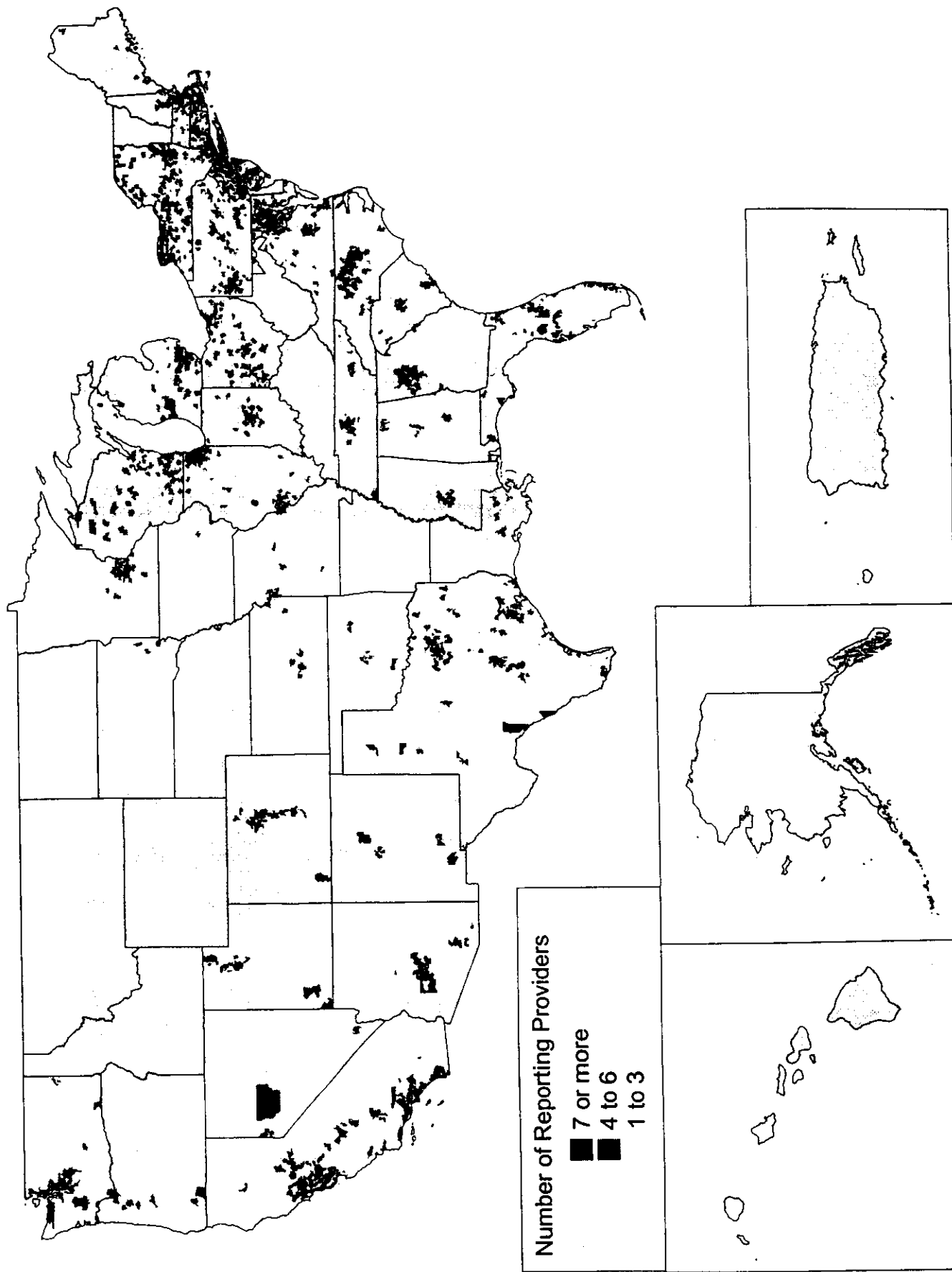


Table 9
Percentage of Zip Codes with High-Speed Lines in Service
as of December 31, 2000
(Over 200 kbps in at Least One Direction)

	Number of Providers					
	Zero	One - Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or More
Alabama	29 %	62 %	5 %	4 %	0 %	0 %
Alaska	78	22	0	0	0	0
Arizona	13	43	8	13	16	7
Arkansas	59	41	0	0	0	0
California	16	36	6	5	6	31
Colorado	16	58	6	6	6	8
Connecticut	4	46	18	12	13	8
Delaware	0	91	9	0	0	0
District of Columbia	7	19	4	11	7	52
Florida	2	56	14	10	6	12
Georgia	27	53	7	6	5	3
Hawaii	37	63	0	0	0	0
Idaho	35	65	0	0	0	0
Illinois	26	52	5	3	3	12
Indiana	25	65	3	1	2	5
Iowa	48	52	1	0	0	0
Kansas	41	58	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	50	50	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	36	57	6	1	0	0
Maine	20	78	3	0	0	0
Maryland	1	47	8	8	5	31
Massachusetts	1	48	13	7	5	26
Michigan	14	61	6	4	4	10
Minnesota	34	53	5	5	2	0
Mississippi	37	58	3	2	0	0
Missouri	47	43	3	5	2	1
Montana	51	49	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	49	47	4	0	0	0
Nevada	21	49	15	10	3	3
New Hampshire	4	80	8	4	3	0
New Jersey	1	26	12	13	12	37
New Mexico	34	59	3	3	1	0
New York	5	48	13	7	5	22
North Carolina	18	67	7	5	2	1
North Dakota	60	39	0	0	0	0
Ohio	11	68	10	7	4	1
Oklahoma	48	45	7	0	0	0
Oregon	22	64	6	7	1	0
Pennsylvania	17	54	8	4	3	13
Puerto Rico	0	100	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	46	35	19	0	0
South Carolina	20	68	8	3	1	0
South Dakota	49	49	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	27	59	10	2	1	0
Texas	22	51	6	4	3	13
Utah	23	50	9	8	9	1
Vermont	9	91	0	0	0	0
Virginia	16	62	4	4	2	13
Washington	18	49	8	5	4	16
West Virginia	25	74	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	22	59	10	5	3	1
Wyoming	26	74	0	0	0	0
Nationwide	25 %	54 %	6 %	4 %	3 %	8 %

Table 10
High-Speed Subscribership
Ranked by Population Density
(Over 200 kbps in at Least One Direction)

Deciles (Blocks of Zip Codes Grouped by Density)	Persons per Square Mile (in Each Decile of Zip Codes)	Percent of Zip Codes in Decile with at Least One High-Speed Subscriber		Percent of Population in Decile that Resides in Zip Codes with High-Speed Service	
		December 1999	December 2000	December 1999	December 2000
90-100	More Than 3,147	96.2 %	98.2 %	99.0 %	99.9 %
80-90	947-3,147	93.2	96.8	98.4	99.7
70-80	268-947	87.2	95.4	96.2	99.3
60-70	118-268	77.8	91.7	91.7	98.2
50-60	67-118	66.3	85.8	82.9	94.8
40-50	41-67	53.7	76.8	72.2	88.2
30-40	25-41	40.2	66.4	59.1	80.4
20-30	15-25	27.9	54.3	48.5	71.8
10-20	6-15	23.9	44.5	46.6	66.2
0-10	Fewer Than 6	18.7	37.2	36.1	58.6

Table 11
High-Speed Subscribership
Ranked by Household Income
(Over 200 kbps in at Least One Direction)

Deciles (Blocks of Zip Codes Grouped by Median Household Income)	Median Household Income (in Each Decile of Zip Codes)	Percent of Zip Codes in Decile with at Least One High-Speed Subscriber		Percent of Population in Decile that Resides in Zip Codes with High-Speed Service	
		December 1999	December 2000	December 1999	December 2000
90-100	\$53,494 to \$291,938	90.8 %	96.1 %	98.4 %	99.8 %
80-90	\$43,617 to \$53,478	77.4	90.4	95.9	99.1
70-80	\$38,396 to \$43,614	67.0	82.4	94.3	98.1
60-70	\$34,744 to \$38,395	59.6	78.7	91.7	97.1
50-60	\$32,122 to \$34,743	53.7	74.6	89.4	96.3
40-50	\$29,893 to \$32,121	51.8	69.8	88.2	94.8
30-40	\$27,542 to \$29,892	49.1	69.4	85.9	94.0
20-30	\$24,855 to \$27,541	48.8	67.1	85.1	93.2
10-20	\$21,645 to \$24,855	45.3	62.6	82.5	91.2
0-10	\$0 to \$21,644	41.7	56.0	84.1	91.7

Customer Response

Publication: *High-Speed Services for Internet Access: Status as of December 31, 2000*

You can help us provide the best possible information to the public by completing this form and returning it to the Industry Analysis Division of the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau.

1. Please check the category that best describes you:

☐ press
☐ current telecommunications carrier
☐ potential telecommunications carrier
☐ business customer evaluating vendors/service options
☐ consultant, law firm, lobbyist
☐ other business customer
☐ academic/student
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☐ Other (please specify) _____

2. Please rate the report: Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor No opinion

Data accuracy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data presentation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Timeliness of data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completeness of data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text clarity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completeness of text	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Overall, how do you rate this report? Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor No opinion
- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

4. How can this report be improved?

5. May we contact you to discuss possible improvements?

Name:

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To discuss the information in this report contact: call 202-418-0940 or for users of TTY equipment, call (202) 418-0484		
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Vgn Exh 39



News Release

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2001

AT&T Offers to Purchase Excite@Home Broadband Access Business

NEW YORK – AT&T today confirmed that it has signed a definitive agreement to purchase essentially all of Excite@Home's broadband access business assets for \$307 million in cash. Separately today, Excite@Home announced it has commenced a Chapter 11 case in the United States Bankruptcy Court, for the Northern District of California (San Francisco).

AT&T remains committed to working with Excite@Home's management and the bankruptcy court to provide uninterrupted high-speed cable Internet service to existing Excite@Home customers, as well as continuing relationships with other cable companies to ensure seamless service to their customers on the @Home network. However, the asset purchase agreement remains subject to higher and better offers.

If the asset sale is approved, the company also said it plans to build on the assets it acquires to develop a more robust network while improving and growing its broadband high-speed Internet access business for all cable company subscribers.

The boards of directors of both AT&T and Excite@Home have approved the asset-purchase agreement, which will be filed with the bankruptcy court and the Securities & Exchange Commission. The transaction is subject to bankruptcy court approval and certain other conditions. Subject to such approval, the companies hope to close the transaction by early next year.

AT&T noted that debtor-in-possession financing was unnecessary, as Excite@Home believes it has sufficient funds to continue operations throughout the period prior to closing.

The foregoing are "forward-looking statements" which are based on management's beliefs as well as on a number of assumptions concerning future events made by and information currently available to management. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on such forward-looking statements, which are not a guarantee of performance and are subject to a number of uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside AT&T's control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. For a more detailed description of the factors that could cause such a difference, please see AT&T's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. AT&T disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. This information is presented solely to provide additional information to further understand the results of AT&T.

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